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WEST SUFFOLK.

R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1951.



ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of  
Newmarket in the County of West Suffolk for the year  
ending 31st December, 1951.

Public Health Offices,  
8, Whiting Street,  
Bury St. Edmunds.

To:-

June 1952.

The Chairman & Members of the Urban  
District Council of Newmarket.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration my  
sixteenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that  
for the year ended 31st December, 1951.

I acknowledge with gratitude the interest and consideration  
shown to me by Dr. Davis, Chairman, and all members of the  
Public Health Committee as also the help given by all my colleagues.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

- (a) Medical - One part-time Medical Officer of Health.  
Robert H. Clayton, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Durham),  
Cert.Mental Deficiency and Allied Subjects (London),  
appointed in 1936.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but holds in  
addition the following appointments:-

Medical Officer of Health, Mildenhall R.D.C.	}	Appointed 1st July, 1936	
Thingoe R.D.C.			
Cosford R.D.C.		"	1st Feb. 1937
Thedwastre R.D.C.		"	1st July, 1938

- (b) Others - One Sanitary Inspector.  
G. Penistone, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B.,  
Cert.Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,  
Cert.Smoke Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute,  
appointed August 1946.

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Public Health Committee.

Councillor Dr. J. Davis, Chairman.  
" Mrs.A.F.Fuller.  
" Mrs.P.J.C.Leader.  
" Mr.W.B.Hatley.  
" Mr.R.J.Hill.  
" Mr.J.G.Linford.  
" Dr.C.H.Savory.  
" Mr.G.H.Goult, Chairman of the Council,  
Ex-Officio.  
" Mr.M.Griffiths, Vice-Chairman of the Council,  
Ex-Officio.

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Mr. J. Crabb, Clerk of the Council.  
Mr.F.B.Waterfall, Engineer & Surveyor to the Council.  
Mr.P.D.Lees, Architect to the Council.



SECTION A.  
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. <u>GENERAL STATISTICS.</u>	Area .. .. .	5,640 acres.			
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population ..	(1948)	(1949)	(1950)	1951.	
	(9,680)	(9,740)	(9,700)	10,060	
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book ..	(3,058)	(3,070)	(3,028)	3,100	
Rateable Value .. .. .	(£74,721)	(£75,420)	(£77,406)	£78,147	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ..	(£278)	(£281)	(£294)	£300	

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<u>Total.</u>				<u>Male.</u>				<u>Female.</u>			
	(1948)	(1949)	(1950)	1951.	(1948)	(1949)	(1950)	1951.	(1948)	(1949)	(1950)	1951.
<u>Live Births.</u>												
Legitimate	(135)	(128)	(116)	123	(79)	(70)	(55)	57	(56)	(58)	(61)	66
Illegitimate	(12)	(9)	(8)	14	(7)	(6)	(5)	6	(5)	(3)	(3)	8
<u>Stillbirths.</u>												
Legitimate	(Nil)	(2)	(2)	3	(Nil)	(1)	(1)	2	(Nil)	(1)	(1)	1
Illegitimate	(Nil)	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(1)	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)	(Nil)	Nil
<u>Deaths.</u>	(122)	(137)	(105)	131	(65)	(76)	(47)	72	(57)	(62)	(58)	59
<u>Deaths under 1 year.</u>	(2)	(9)	(3)	2	(1)	(6)	(1)	Nil	(1)	(3)	(2)	2

	<u>Newmarket.</u>				<u>England &amp; Wales.</u>			
	(1948)	(1949)	(1950)	1951.	(1948)	(1949)	(1950)	1951.
<u>Birth Rate.</u> (Live Births per 1000 population)	(15.2)	(14.1)	(12.8)	13.6	(17.9)	(16.7)	(15.8)	15.5
Comparability Factor								
Newmarket		(1.05)	1.05					
The Corrected Birth Rate		(13.4)	14.3					
<u>Stillbirth Rate</u> per 1000 population.	(Nil)	(0.31)	(0.21)	0.30	(0.42)	(0.39)	(0.37)	0.36
<u>Stillbirth Rate</u> per 1000 (Live & Still) births.	(Nil)	(21.4)	(15.9)	21.4	(-)	(-)	(-)	-
<u>Death Rate</u> per 1000 population.	(12.6)	(14.1)	(10.8)	13.0	(10.8)	(11.7)	(11.6)	12.5
Comparability Factor		(0.86)	0.86					
Corrected Death Rate		(9.3)	11.2					
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.</u>								
All Infants per 1000 live births.	(13.6)	(65.7)	(24.2)	14.6	(34)	(32)	(29.8)	29.6
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.	(7.5)	(62.5)	(25.8)	16.3	(-)	(-)	(-)	-
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	(83.3)	(111.1)	(Nil)	Nil	(-)	(-)	(-)	-

2 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred (legitimate), a child of 4½ months (accidentally suffocated in her bed) and a child of 13 days (Hydrocephalic).

Only two other deaths occurred in the nonage, both due to Congenital defects (a girl 2 years, Status Thymus & a girl 13 years, Congenital defect of brain and spinal cord).

At the other extreme of life, it will be noted from the table on page 3 that 96 of the 131 deaths in the District occurred at age 65 years or over, of which 57 occurred at 75 years or over. This represents 73% of the total deaths occurring at age 65 years or over and 44% at age 75 years or over.





The following table gives the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

As in last year's report the deaths have been classified to conform with implementation of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.		Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									
M. = Male. F. = Female.		Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 & over.	TOTAL Registrar General's figures.	
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	3
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
20.	Other heart disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
21.	Other circulatory disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
22.	Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
23.	Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
24.	Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
28.	Nephritis.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
31.	Congenital malformations.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Other defined & ill- defined diseases.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-
34.	All other accidents.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35.	Suicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Total:		Males.		Females.							
		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	15	-
		-	2	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	13





Year.	Rateable Value.	Penny Rate Product.	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar-General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under one year.		Births.		Stillbirths.	
						Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.	Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.	Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.
1936.	£71,889	£269	2,790	9,400	106	4	-	101	5	3	Nil
1937.	£72,018	£268	2,795	9,330	107	3	-	98	8	2	Nil
1938.	£72,531	£268	2,809	9,207	133	5	1	102	8	2	Nil
1939.	£72,426	£269	2,812	9,202	101	4	1	86	5	4	Nil
1940.	£72,000	£268	2,805	9,420	109	4	1	104	6	5	Nil
1941.	£71,125	£267	2,802	9,447	127	5	1	148	2	3	Nil
1942.	£71,539	£280	2,794	8,860	132	6	-	124	6	3	Nil
1943.	£71,683	£280	2,792	8,618	155	4	-	113	10	5	Nil
1944.	£71,711	£280	2,790	8,546	133	7	1	140	11	5	Nil
1945.	£72,396	£282	2,795	8,492	104	3	-	113	18	3	Nil
1936 to 1945.	-	-	-	-	1,207	45	5	1,129	79	35	Nil
ANNUAL AVERAGE DURING DECADE.	£71,832	£273	2,856	9,052	121	4.5	0.5	113	8	3.5	Nil
1946.	£72,591	£282	2,856	8,743	127	7	Nil	140	15	4	1
1947.	£73,193	£266	2,890	9,019	108	5	1	153	8	3	Nil
1948.	£74,721	£278	3,038	9,680	122	1	1	135	12	Nil	Nil
1949.	£75,420	£281	3,070	9,740	137	8	1	128	9	2	1
1950.	£77,406	£294	3,098	9,700	105	3	Nil	116	8	2	Nil
1951.	£78,147	£300	3,100	10,060	131	2	Nil	123	14	3	Nil



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Pages 2 and 4 shows the 1951 population to be 10,060, whilst in 1936 it was 9,400; an increase of 7% in 16 years - almost a fixed population. The number of occupied houses in the same time has increased from 2,790 to 3,100 (an 11% increase), so that the average number of persons per house throughout the District is now 3.25 (as compared with 3.35 in 1936), but is 4.1 in the Council Houses. The Rateable Value £78,147 is similarly increased by 9%.

The Birth Rate of 13.6 is higher than the previous year, but less than the 15.5 per 1,000 population of England and Wales, although when corrected (14.3), the difference is less marked.

Correction of the Crude Death Rate 13.0 yields a Corrected Death Rate of 11.2 as compared with 12.5 for England and Wales.

The small number of deaths under 1 year of age (two) and in the remainder of the nonage (two) is indicative of a satisfactory year.

Comment has been made, on page 21, on the assistance and help provided by the General Practitioners in the Town with regard to Infectious Diseases as also on the full co-operation, at all times received, from Air Vice-Marshall Kelly, Medical Superintendent, Newmarket General Hospital.

The visit of the Mass Radiography Unit, under its Medical Director, Dr. Daphne Smith, in September 1951, has also been recorded on page 22.

The list of Out-patient Clinics on page 6, kindly supplied by Air Vice-Marshall Kelly, indicates the remarkable varied and efficient services available to a population of our size. The District is indeed fortunate that this fine hospital, (which is still improving and expanding, as is illustrated by the new Out-Patient Department), is available and that such great co-operation exists between the General Practitioners and the staff of the Hospital.

The Newmarket Waterworks Company have again given every consideration to the Public Health officials to facilitate sampling of the Town's water supply and have, assiduously and successfully, striven to provide a pure and wholesome water.

Newmarket was one of the very earliest towns to provide a sewerage system and sewage works. Time has shown that these works, which were a very great public health asset, should now be much improved and modernised. The Council is very mindful of the repulsive conditions under which their staff work in the culvert, and seek, with all expedition, to carry out the necessary works and electrification to bring their disposal plant to modern standards. It is hoped that the Fordham Road, Snailwell Road inhabitants may soon have the benefit of a sewerage extension.

Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection has, as in previous years, been carried out expeditiously and a commendable return has been obtained from salvage.

The Table on pages 10 and 11 show much of Mr. Penistone's fine work, but the great responsibility, which he bears single-handed, is possibly better indicated on pages 17 to 20, which record the safeguards applied to milk, ice-cream and other foods, in addition to his large task concerning inspection of meat and its safe distribution.

The Council's Swimming Pool again proved an attractive amenity and was run with efficiency and due regard to public safety.

The two Rodent Operators, Mr. Foster and Mr. Gallant, have a problem, possible unique, in that the racing industry of the Town can create conditions which do not arise elsewhere. That they are being successful in obtaining the confidence of the trainers of most valuable bloodstock is commendable.

The 1951 total of 47 Council houses completed, although 2 less than in 1947, when noted in conjunction with 48 Council houses in course of erection (18 roofed and plastered) at the end of the year, is above average attainment in the post-war years. The Council are giving exhaustive consideration to every possible method to increase the production of houses and to diminish the waiting time for the many applicants still upon their list. The Report on pages 15 and 16 on "Residential Statistics relating to Council Houses", prepared by Mr. J. Crabb, Clerk of the Council, (who also has provided much detailed information contained in this report) is worthy of considerable study and will provide much useful information as to the type and size of Council house required in future building programmes.





SECTION B.  
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge, under the directorship of Dr. R. M. Fry, provides an excellent bacteriological service and most readily discusses and advises on any epidemiological or similar problem.

Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst, Tenison Road, Cambridge, gives a similar, efficient, helpful service when chemical analyses are required.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The West Suffolk County Council, through the agency of the Suffolk Branch of the British Red Cross Society, provide the Ambulance Service for the District.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The West Suffolk County Council District Nurse-Midwives carry out these duties.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. Air Vice-Marshall T. R. Kelly, Medical Superintendent, has kindly supplied the following list of Out-Patient Clinics held at White Lodge Hospital, now re-named "Newmarket General Hospital" :-

CLINIC.	DAY.	TIME.	CONSULTANT.
MEDICAL.	Tuesday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Dr. Arden Jones.
	Wednesday.	" "	Dr. Arden Jones.
	"	" "	Medical Registrar.
	" 1st, 3rd, 5th.	" "	Dr. Laurence Martin.
SURGICAL.	Tuesday.	11 a.m.-12 noon.	Mr. Rowlands.
	Friday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	"
ORTHOPAEDIC.	Tuesday.	10.30 a.m.-12 noon.	Mr. Jamieson.
	Friday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	"
	" (School)	3rd Saturday.	"
GYNAECOLOGY.	Alt. Monday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Mr. Lloyd.
	Friday.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Mr. Hesketh.
ANTE-NATAL.	Tuesday.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Gynae. Registrar.
	Tuesday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m. (new cases only)	Mr. Hesketh.
POST-NATAL.	Thursday.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Gynae. Registrar.
	Wednesday.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	" "
E.N.T.	Monday.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Mr. Williamson.
	Wednesday.	" "	"
OPHTHALMIC.	Tuesday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Miss Perrers Taylor.
	" (School)	2nd Monday.	Miss K. Long.
CHEST (T.B.)	Thursday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Miss K. Long.
	Thursday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Dr. Hay.
Consultations & Refills.			
SKIN.	2nd Thursday.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Dr. Whittle.
	4th Friday.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Dr. Griffith.
PAEDIATRICS.	2nd & 4th Saturday.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Dr. Gairdner.
PHYSICAL MEDICINE.	1st & 3rd Tuesday.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon.	Dr. Fell.
	Wednesday.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon.	"
	3rd & 4th Thursday.	2.15 p.m.- 4 p.m.	Dr. Fell with Mr. Jamieson.

Mr. Ockenden (Instrument Maker) attends on 2nd Monday for Surgical appliances,  
 " " " " " 4th " " Orthopaedic "

(e) HOSPITALS. There were 137 births to Newmarket residents during 1951. These occurred:-

72 (or 53%) at White Lodge Hospital (now Newmarket General Hospital)  
 26 (or 19%) at Cardigan Street Nursing Home.  
 21 (or 15%) outside the District.  
 18 (or 13%) at their own homes.

Of the 131 deaths, 25 took place outside the District, 48 deaths took place at the following hospitals:-

27 White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket.  
 6 Tower House Hospital, Ely.  
 4 St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.  
 4 St. Audry's Hospital, Melton.  
 2 Rous Memorial Hospital, Newmarket.  
 2 Walnuttrec Hospital, Sudbury.  
 1 St. Andrews Hospital, Northampton.  
 1 Royal Cancer Hospital, Chelsea.  
 1 Penbury Hospital, Penbury.





SECTION C.  
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. The Newmarket Waterworks Company Limited supplies the Urban District, in which only 13 dwelling houses and 2 farm houses (all in the remote parts of the District) are without the main water supply. All Council and other houses built in 1951 have a main water supply.

Two wells in the chalk at Southfields Pumping Station, connected by an adit, are the source of supply. The water is chlorinated and pumped to a storage reservoir at Warren Hill which has a capacity of 260,000 gallons.

The supply was maintained without any cuts throughout the year.

During the year, 20 samples were taken direct from the well at Southfields for bacteriological examination. Of these, 14 samples were reported as being satisfactory and 6 were unsatisfactory. The wells are shallow and surrounded by agricultural land, and during heavy rainfall contamination may be washed through the soil and reach the well. It was found, by sampling on successive days, that the numbers of bacteria present in the water diminished rapidly within a few days until a count of Nil B. Coli per 100 mls was obtained.

As is noted above, the water is chlorinated before distribution, and all 18 samples of water taken from the mains were reported as satisfactory, in each case the bacterial count being Nil B. Coli per 100 mls.

A sample of water was taken from the well at Southfields Pumping Station and submitted to Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst for chemical examination. The following is a copy of his certificate:-

Public Analyst's Laboratory,  
Tenison Road,  
Cambridge.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Sample of Water labelled "Newmarket Waterworks Co's Well at Southfields Pumping Station, Newmarket (not filtered or chlorinated)" received at 2.5 p.m., on the 15th November, 1951, from Mr. G. Penistone of the Newmarket Urban District Council.

Time of sampling ..... 10.30 a.m., 15th Novr., 1951.  
Temperature of sample ..... 52°F.

Physical Examination. Clear and bright, odourless and tasteless.

General Chemical Examination.

Reaction ... pH 7.2

parts per 100,000

Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub> .....	2.05
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N .....	nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N .....	0.0004
Nitrous Nitrogen .... as N .....	nil
Nitric Nitrogen .... as N .....	0.65

Hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub> (Clark)

Temporary .....	17.30
Permanent .....	7.72
Permanganate figure (3 hours at 37°C) .....	0.0327
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .....	24.75
Total Solids .....	46.1
Poisonous Metals .....	absent

Mineral Analysis

Calcium as Ca .....	12.25
Magnesium as Mg .....	0.15
Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub> .....	14.40





Chloride as Cl .....	2.25
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub> .....	1.76
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> .....	2.88
Iron .....	Nil

Microscopical examination of Deposit. None

Bacteriological Examination.

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml developing on Agar at 37°C = nil

Number of micro-organisms per ml developing on Agar at 21°C = 6

Plumbo Solvency. No action on lead in 3 days at 18°C - 21°C

REMARKS.

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

S. GREENBURGH,

Public Analyst.

21st, November, 1951.

Complaint was received from the occupier of a new Council house that the water tasted of copper.

Samples of the water were taken for analysis, the first after the water had been standing in the mains overnight, and the second 4 hours afterwards, during which time water had been constantly drawn off for domestic use. The first sample showed copper present to the extent of 0.4 parts per 100,000, and the second showed a faint trace of copper. The Analyst recommended that the water be allowed to run to waste for some time before using it for drinking purposes.

The house concerned is, as indeed are the other new Council houses, provided with copper water service pipes. It was anticipated that after the pipes had been in use for some time the copper absorbed would be gradually reduced. Further samples showed this was happening.

Method of Mains Water Supply to Houses.

(a) Direct to Houses.

Number of dwelling houses ...	...	2,859
Number of population supplied ...	...	9,475

(b) By means of Standpipes.

Number of Dwelling houses ...	...	226
Number of population supplied ...	...	540
Number of standpipes ...	...	91

1. (ii) DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE. The present population of the Newmarket Urban District is 10,060 and the whole of the sewerage (with the exception of a few properties which are drained to cesspools in the outlying parts of the district), is treated at the Council's two Sewage Disposal Works. The Main Works, serving an estimated population of 8,500 persons, is at Newmarket, giving a D.W.F. of 445,000 gallons per day, and the smaller Sewage Works, serving an estimated population of 1,550, is at Exning, giving a D.W.F. of 57,000 gallons per day.

Both these Works were constructed in 1900 as Contact Bed systems, but the Newmarket Works have since been modified.

The position with regard to both these Works remains the same as was stated in the Annual Report for 1946.

During the year the Engineer and Surveyor has prepared a Scheme for dispensing with the existing Steam Pumping Plant and providing electrically operated pumps and Screening Plant and for a new length of 24" sewer with a self cleansing velocity to supercede the unsatisfactory brick culvert which has been referred to in previous reports.

The total cost of this Scheme is estimated to be £16,794.0.0. but, owing to the economic situation, submission of the Scheme to the Ministry for approval has been deferred. However, it is hoped that the Scheme will receive approval during 1952.

A Scheme for providing drainage to properties at present on cesspools in the Fordham Road, Snailwell Road area, was prepared for works of sewerage at an estimated cost of £5,340. 0. 0., and this was submitted to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, but, again owing to the economic situation, this scheme was deferred by the Ministry.





During the year 7,023 yards of 18" to 6" Foul and Stormwater Sewers with manholes have been constructed by direct labour on the Houldsworth Valley Housing Estate.

During the year the Council have increased their service for free cleansing with their 500 gallon Scammell Gulley and Cesspool Emptyer to once every quarter to properties not on the sewerage system within the district.

As a provision against the fouling of the Sewage Works and Filters the Eastern Gas Board delivered by tanker and deposited on the Sewage Works Site 590 loads of gas liquor during 1951.

## 2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The final effluent from the Sewage Works is given land treatment before being discharged into the stream which joins the River Snail at Snailwell.

## 3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the District only the two farms and thirteen houses, without a piper water supply, are without water closets.

### (ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The cleansing of highways and road gullies, collection of house refuse, shop refuse, trade refuse and salvage, is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Waterfall, the Engineer & Surveyor.

Domestic Refuse is collected by a Scammell Scarab with Essloo Self-loading 18 cub.yds. Refuse Collector and partly by a Scammell 12 cub.yds. Moving Floor Refuse Collector.

A total of 965 loads of refuse were collected and disposed of at the Sewage Disposal Works Site for the year ending 31st December, 1951, by controlled tipping. The tips is regularly treated with suitable Tip Dressing as a precaution against breeding of flies and crickets, etc., and the tip is treated regularly for the destruction of rats.

168 lorry loads of Shop Refuse were collected by the Council's staff. 841 loads of various capacity of Trade Refuse were brought to the Works by private traders during the year ending 31st December, 1951.

During the year 127½ tons of Waste Paper were salvaged, baled and sold to the Paper Mills, for which the sum of £1,785.0.0. was received.

During the year the Council have purchased a Lewin Mechanical Road Sweeper for street cleansing, and have fixed a considerable number of Refuse Containers on lamp-posts in various parts of the area.

### (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following tabular statement has been supplied to me by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. G. Penistone, as necessarily also, has much of the detailed information contained in this report concerning other activities. Mr. Penistone has, as in previous years, given me the utmost help and co-operation.



### Dwelling Houses.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts .. .. .	193	
Total number of inspections or re-inspections thereunder		487
Number of houses inspected after Infectious Diseases		2
Infectious disease visits and re-visits .. ..		50
Number of visits re disinfection .. .. .		14
Houses visited re Overcrowding .. .. .		5
Number of verminous houses inspected .. .. .		12
Number of visits and re-visits re verminous premises		21
Miscellaneous housing visits .. .. .		101

### Various Inspections.

Visits re Water supply .. .. .	67
Bacteriological samples of water from w ll at Southfields Pumping Station .. .. .	20
Bacteriological samples of water from Mains ..	18
Water sample from well at Southfields Pumping Station for Chemical Analysis .. .. .	1
Water samples from Swimming Pool .. .. .	7
Inspections at Swimming Pool .. .. .	8
Inspections re choked and/or defective drains, drain testing	236
Inspections of Public House Sanitary Conveniences	9
Inspections of Stables .. .. .	2
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	6
Inspections of Factories .. .. .	62
Inspections re Outworkers Premises .. .. .	1
Inspections of Bakehouses .. .. .	3
Visits re Rag Flock Act, 1951 .. .. .	4
Visits re Rats and Mice (in addition to Rodent Operators)	26
Smoke observations and visits .. .. .	8
Schools .. .. .	6
Shops Act .. .. .	8
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits .. .. .	51
Visits to Slaughterhouse for Meat Inspection ..	472
Visits to Butchers Shops .. .. .	45
Visits to Fishmongers .. .. .	2
Visits to Grocers .. .. .	52
Visits to Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	8
Visits re Milk Sampling .. .. .	12
Visits to Ice-Cream Premises .. .. .	18
Visits re Ice-Cream sampling .. .. .	11
Visits to Food Preparing premises .. .. .	8
Visits to Restaurants and Cafes .. .. .	19
Visits to Markets .. .. .	38
Miscellaneous Food visits .. .. .	4
Visits re Petroleum and Explosives .. .. .	32
Number of Informal Notices served in 1951 .. ..	89
Number of Informal Notices outstanding from 1950 ..	26
Number of Informal Notices complied with in 1951 ..	103
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1951	12
Number of Statutory Notices served in 1951	4
Number of Statutory Notices outstanding from 1950	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices complied with in 1951	4
(a) By Owners .. .. .	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1951	Nil





Work done after service of Notices.Informal.    Formal.

Roofs repaired .. .. .	10	
Walls repaired .. .. .	10	
Damp conditions abated .. .. .	14	
Ceilings repaired .. .. .	8	
Floors repaired .. .. .	1	
Windows repaired .. .. .	3	
Fireplaces,ovens,ranges repaired or renewed ..	4	
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	6	
Water closets repaired or renewed .. ..	4	
Water closets and urinals cleansed .. ..	1	
Drains renewed or repaired .. .. .	10	
Drains cleansed .. .. .	45	
Yard paving repaired .. .. .	1	
Dustbins provided .. .. .	8	4
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated ..	1	
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed ..	10	
Factory sanitary conveniences cleansed, repaired or intervening ventilated space provided .. ..	2	
Factory - means of escape in case of fire improved	1	

Food Premises.

Washing facilities provided .. .. .	1	
Roofs and ceilings repaired .. .. .	1	

Factory Act, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i)Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	28	16	Nil	Nil
(ii)Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	54	46	4	Nil
(iii)Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	82	62	4	Nil

\* Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1) ), Institutions.  
(Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of  
Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).





Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	Nil	3	Nil
TOTAL:	4	3	Nil	3	Nil

OUTWORK, Section 110. Making, etc. Wearing apparel, M/c. line No.13, One out-worker in August list required by Section. 110 (1).

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. 8 inspections were made under the Shops Act.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There are no licensed camping sites in the District.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. Newmarket has no heavy industries and is therefore comparatively free from industrial atmospheric pollution.

8 smoke observations were carried out but no nuisance from excessive smoke emission was noted.

(vii) SWIMMING POOL. The Council own a modern open-air swimming pool. Water for the pool is obtained from the Newmarket Waterworks Company's Mains. Circulation of the water is continuous, the water being passed through a Bell horizontal sand filter and suitably chlorinated.

Seven samples of swimming pool water were taken for bacteriological examination and all showed counts of Nil B.Coli per 100 mls., which is highly satisfactory.

Eight inspections were also made regarding the cleanliness of dressing boxes, sanitary accommodation and pool surroundings.

The swimming pool was open from the 5th May to the 15th September, 1951. The number of tickets sold was 17,938 of which 5,770 were to adults, 12,062 to children, and 106 to members of H.M. Forces who were admitted at a reduced rate. In addition there were 18 adult and 125 children season ticket holders.

Arrangements were made with the West Suffolk Education Committee and the Cambridgeshire Education Committee for the attendance of school children on each morning, Monday to Friday, during the school summer term.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN. Six houses infested with bed bugs were inspected during the year and the premises and furniture were treated, by the Council's staff using Zaldecide D.D.T. spray, successfully.

Two premises infested with fleas, and one house infested with cockroaches were similarly dealt with.

None of the above infestations were in Council houses.

1980



Advice was given to householders on two infestations by Ants, and one infestation by flies.

Thirty-two Wasps nests were destroyed.

Twenty-one visits and re-visits were paid to verminous premises.

Sixty-six visits were paid to houses occupied by persons who had been allotted Council houses, in order that the dwelling which they occupied and their furniture could be inspected and if necessary freed from vermin before removal to a new house. Three of the bed bug infestations noted above were discovered as a result of these visits, two of them being at houses subject to Demolition Orders.

(ix) RATS AND MICE. The Council employ two operators, Mr. Foster and Mr. Gallant, on the work of rodent destruction. Systematic inspections and treatments have been carried out in addition to complaints as they arose.

Free treatment was given at dwelling houses, but a charge was made for treatments carried out at business premises. The charge was at a flat rate of 4/- per hour inclusive of the time taken to treat the premises and materials used.

Test baiting of the sewers, as in previous years, showed only slight infestation, and two maintenance treatments were carried out in those parts of the sewer found to be affected.

Four treatments were carried out at the Council's Sewage and Refuse Disposal Works at Exning Road, and three treatments at the Exning Sewage Works. A total of 481 rat bodies were found after these treatments.

Twenty-six treatments were carried out at Racing Stables, a pleasing response after the decline to 14 treatments in the previous year. 388 rat bodies and 27 mice were found after these treatments.

Summary of Treatments carried out.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of Treatments.</u>	<u>Bodies Found.</u>	
		<u>Rats.</u>	<u>Mice.</u>
Dwelling houses.	543	846	16
Business Premises.	46	216	22
Racing Stables.	26	388	27
Allotments.	2	54	-
Sewage and Refuse Disposal Works.	7	481	-
	<u>624</u>	<u>1,985</u>	<u>65</u>

(x) SCHOOLS. Six inspections were paid to schools in connection with washing and sanitary accommodation. The attention of the Managers and the County Education Authority has been drawn to the condition of the sanitary arrangements at All Saints Junior and Infant Schools and the Council is pressing that improvements should be effected to these arrangements.

(xi) THE RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.  
There are no premises in the District which require registration or licensing under the above Act. The premises in the District which carry out upholstery work only carry out repair, re-making and reconditioning of articles and are therefore exempt from registration under Section 1 (2) (a) of the Act.





SECTION D.  
HOUSING.

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	193
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	487
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	27
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	27
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	26
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	61
2. <u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices:-</u>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	70
3. <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>	
(a) <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by Owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b) <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c) <u>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	5
(d) <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	1



#### 4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	5
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	29
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year	1
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	10
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

The following table indicates the number of Council Houses provided by this Authority:-

	Pre-War.	COMPLETED POST-WAR.						Total Post-War.
		1946.	1947	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	
Traditional.	312	-	34	30	5	27	36	132
Prefabricated.		35	15	-	-	-	-	50
Easiform.		-	-	98	2	-	-	100
Unity.		-	-	-	-	9	11	20
Total:	312	35	49	128	7	36	47	302

Pre-War 312

Grand Total Council Houses 614

Conversions. Family units provided by Council

17	13	32	28	-	-	90
						704

Private Enterprise.

Houses completed.	3	5	3	5	2	10	28
Conversions. Family units provided.	5	20	10	11	6	8	60

Houses in course of erection at end of

	1949.	1950.	1951.
<u>Council Houses.</u> Roofed & plastered.	7	6	18
Roofed.	8	13	-
Eaves level.	-	4	4
Damp course level.	4	-	26
Footings.	8	12	-
Total:	27	35	48

Private Enterprise.

4	6	8
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Mr. J. Crabb, Clerk of the Council, presented, at the end of May 1952, a Second Annual Report respecting the Residential Statistics relating to Council Houses. His remarks, which are illustrated by the following Appendix, were as follows:-

"The number of dwelling houses in the district is now 3,138 and of this number the Council owns 684 or 21%. The population of the district is 10,184 and in your houses live 2,809 persons or 28%. So in just over one fifth of the number of houses, the Council is housing more than a quarter of the population. By itself, this position could be considered satisfactory but when the figures relating to the housing of the child population are examined, the result is eminently satisfactory. There were in Newmarket, according to the Census of last year, 1,878 children aged 15 years and under. You will see against item 4 of the appendix that in your houses there are no less than 821 children and so in one-fifth of the total number of houses there is one half of the total child population. If these figures are examined still more closely to find where, in Council houses, the majority of children are living, it will be noticed from the figures in item 5 that the post-war houses and temporary bungalows have much the heaviest averages.





This means that the majority of the children we are housing, are enjoying the benefit of the amenities to be obtained in modern houses. That the Council has been able to bring about this position is no mere happening of chance. The work of the House Letting Committee in its selection of tenants is here brought into plain relief.

The average number of persons occupying Council houses has been well maintained as you will see at 4.1 per house. The average for the whole of the district is 3.2.

The total of item 8 shows a disappointing increase in the number of families in our own houses who are waiting for their own home. The majority of these of course, are sons or daughters of tenants, who have married and are still living with their parents.

Item 9 shows that there has been a slight reduction in the number of overcrowding cases in your houses, but on the other hand there has been an unwelcome increase in the total of item 10 which shows the number of houses in which reside three persons or less. The figure of 86 post-war houses in this category shows an increase of 30 over the figure for last year. These figures together with the figures in item 10 which also show an increase, serve to show how timely is the action of the Council in planning the rection of more two bedroom dwellings and dwellings for aged persons. The figure of 150 in item 12 is the same as last year. The majority of these pre-war houses are occupied by tenants of long standing whose families have grown up and in many cases, have left the home. The figure is almost half of the total number of pre-war houses. Until such times as the Council is able to make available smaller dwellings into which these tenants can be transferred, this under-occupation of useful accommodation must continue. The figure of 54 in item 12 when set against 39 for last year shows how quickly the position can change in the short space of twelve months. Because of the heavy cost of building houses to-day, it seems imperative that the Council should have, as soon as possible, a supply of houses of all types so that changes of tenancies can be conveniently arranged, and, as far as possible, each house used to its best advantage. "

#### APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Grand Summary of Residential Statistics of persons occupying Council Houses excluding Requisitioned Properties.

	<u>Pre-war Houses.</u>	<u>Post-war Houses.</u>	<u>Temp. Bungs.</u>	<u>Huts.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Number of Houses.	311	268	50	55	684
2. Total Residents.	1,306	1,141	177	185	2,809
3. Average per house.	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
4. Total number of children of school age and under.	314	373	76	58	821
5. Average number of school children per house.	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
6. Total number of adults.	992	768	101	127	1,988
7. Average number of adults per house	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.9
8. Number of families, in addition to the tenant's family who require a separate home.	35	26	-	2	63
9. On the basis of the new housing standards, viz:- 4 persons - 2BR house, 23 5/6 persons - 3BR house and 7 or more - 4 BR house, the number of cases of overcrowding is:-		9	4	6	42
10. Number of houses in which reside three persons or less and which on these grounds may be considered under-occupied.	113	86	25	35	259
11. Number of houses where there are residents other than members of the tenant's own family.	79	71	-	9	159
NOTE:- This is to be interpreted in the strictest sense. A married daughter living with her parents is not considered to be a member of the tenant's family. Nor is a mother of a tenant.					
12. Number of houses where there are no children of school age or under.	150	54	6	21	231



SECTION E.  
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.

Number of Milk Distributors on Register	6
Number of Dairies on Register	2
<u>Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949.</u>	
Number of Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	2
Number of Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	2
Number of Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	3
Number of Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	1

Twelve samples of Milk were taken with results as tabulated below:-

MILK Nature of sample.	No. of Samples.	PHOSPHATASE TEST.		METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		Total number of Unsatisfactory samples.
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	
Pasteur- ised.	10	10	-	10	-	-
T.T.Certified	1	-	-	1	-	-
T.T.Pasteur- ised.	1	1	-	1	-	-
	12	11	-	12	-	-

Visits re Inspection of Dairies and Milk Sampling:- 20

(b) ICE-CREAM. There is only one manufacturer of ice-cream in the District, and heat treatment is carried out in the method of manufacture.

The majority of ice-cream dealers in the town receive ice-cream from large manufacturers as wrapped blocks, wrapped bricks or in covered cartons. They keep the ice-cream in closed cabinet refrigerators, and sell the ice-cream in the wrappings or packings in which it is received.

Eleven samples of ice-cream were taken for methylene blue test with results as follows:-

<u>Grade 1.</u>	<u>Grade 2.</u>	<u>Grade 3.</u>	<u>Grade 4.</u>
7	3	1	Nil

This shows an improvement in the bacteriological standard of samples taken in the previous year.

29 visits were paid for the purpose of ice-cream sampling and for the inspection of ice-cream premises.





(c) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All slaughtering of animals for human consumption for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural Districts of Newmarket and Mildenhall takes place at the Government controlled slaughterhouse in the town.

As in previous years a 100% inspection was made of all carcasses and organs and for this purpose 472 visits were paid to the slaughterhouse. Inspections of meat were also carried out at butchers' shops and at the meat allocation depot.

The high standard of cleanliness of the slaughterhouse and equipment, mentioned in previous reports, has again been well maintained throughout the year - the slaughterhouse staff being particularly keen on the cleansing of floors, walls, gut tables etc., both during and at the close of each day's slaughtering. During the year the slaughterhouse and lairage were thoroughly cleansed, walls and ceilings limewashed, woodwork painted and hanging rails cleansed and painted.

The slaughterhouse and facilities are being gradually improved. Extra light and ventilation have been provided by the removal of a small window and provision of a much larger openable window in lieu, and the provision of roof lights in the gut and stomach trimming section. A new boiler has been provided to facilitate the scalding of pigs, a new electrical hoist has been installed, and an electrically driven carcass splitting saw is to be provided.

Only two cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were discovered during the year. Both animals affected were steers, one infection being in the right interior, and the other in the right exterior, masseter muscle.

The percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis showed a reduction for the fourth successive year:-

1948	-	40.36%
1949	-	28.53%
1950	-	27.50%
1951	-	22.95%

The number of cows slaughtered in the Newmarket slaughterhouse is only small in comparison with larger centres, and it is perhaps too small a number on which to base a general opinion. However, these figures seem to indicate that in this area at least, the number of cows affected with tuberculosis is being gradually reduced.

Carcasses and Parts of Carcasses Condemned.

<u>Beasts.</u>	Whole carcasses	17	<u>Pigs.</u>	Whole carcasses	25
	Part	" 29		Part	" 9
<u>Sheep &amp; Lambs.</u>	Whole	" 4	<u>Calves.</u>	Whole	" Nil
	Part	" 2		Part	" Nil



OFFALS CONDEMNED.

Cattle.	Cattle other than Cows.		Cows.		
	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Heads	82	17	29	1	129
Lungs	95	168	64	31	358
Hearts	4	4	1	6	15
Livers	26	279	20	4	409
Kidneys	2	9	2	11	24
Skirts	22	7	11	2	42
Spleens	6	21	5	6	38
Stomachs	2	4	4	3	13
Mesenteries & Intestines.	6	3	10	2	21
<u>Pigs.</u>			<u>Total.</u>		
Heads	-	-	-		
Lungs	1	168	169		
Hearts	-	57	57		
Livers	-	40	40		
Mesenteries	2	1	3		
Stomachs	-	2	2		
Kidneys	-	11	11		
Spleens.	-	2	2		
<u>Sheep.</u>					
Heads	-	1	1		
Lungs	-	11	11		
Hearts	-	8	8		
Livers	-	19	19		
<u>Calves.</u>					
Lungs.	1	5	6		

Total weight of Meat and Offals condemned:- 13 tons, 19 cwt, 2 qrs, 4 lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	1,707	366	551	1,952	756
Number inspected	1,707	366	551	1,952	756
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	3	2	-	4	23
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	411	109	5	25	177
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	24.25	30.33	0.91	1.49	26.46
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	9	3	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	149	81	1	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	9.26	22.95	0.18	-	0.40





FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS BEING UNSOUND OR OTHERWISE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

163 tins of Meat.	31 lbs. of Pressed Beef.
227 " " Fruit.	36 " " Sausages.
152 " " Vegetables.	14 " " Sugar.
13 " " Fish.	4 " " Biscuits.
42 " " Milk.	72 pkts. " Processed Cheese.
5 " " Jam.	43 " " Milk Whip.
1 jar of Pickles.	8 ctns. " Chocolate Spread.
3 jars of Paste.	21 Pork Pies.
2 " " Olive Oil	60 Eggs.
18 lbs. " Cheese.	

Total Weight Condemned:- 15 Cwt., 2 qrs., 18 lbs.

The Food Traders in the town have been co-operative, asking for advice when they have been in doubt as to the fitness of any particular food. In some cases it has been possible to authorise the sale of the food in question, thus saving food which might have been unnecessarily destroyed.

The foods shown above were condemned following notification by traders.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, Section 15 - Bye-laws.

The Council made bye-laws under the above Act for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and the sale of food in the open air.

A copy of the bye-laws was sent to all food traders in the District. Inspections regarding observance of the bye-laws are made during routine visits to food premises and the market. In general the bye-laws are observed and no legal action has so far been necessary. Where contraventions have been found, verbal notification to the trader concerned has been sufficient to secure compliance with the bye-laws. In one case of unsatisfactory transport of meat the firm concerned was warned that any further contravention would lead to prosecution under the bye-laws and Public Health (Meat) Regulations.

The Council prohibited the sale of any foodstuff in the Market except from a proper stall.

CIRCULAR MF 20/51. DOGS IN FOOD SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

Following the recommendation of the Minister of Food a notice was issued to all food traders in the District requesting the public not to take dogs into premises in which food is sold. The traders were asked to display the notice in a prominent position.

The request met with a mixed reception. Some traders had previously tried to prohibit dogs in their shops and were glad to have a notice for display signed by the Medical Officer of Health. Others refused to display the notice as they felt that people with dogs would cease to trade with them. This refusal came particularly from some firms with multiple branch shops who have told their Managers not to display the notice. Indeed, in one instance where a Manager did display the notice he was promptly told by the District Manager to remove it. If any case of contamination of food by dogs occurs in such shops, necessitating action being taken under the bye-laws, the traders concerned would seem to have lost the defence that they have "taken all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect the food from ..... animals."

(d) <u>ADULTERATION, ETC.</u>	} No change.
(e) <u>CHEMICAL BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.</u>	
(f) <u>NUTRITION.</u>	
(g) <u>SHELL-FISH. (Molluscan).</u>	
(h) <u>WATER-CRESS.</u>	





# SECTION F.

## PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1951.

				Whooping Cough.	Poliomyelitis.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Infective Hepatitis.
Grand Total:	M.	F.	Totals:	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
161	70	91		1 1	1 1	20 24	30 31	17 22	- 1	- 8	1 3
Age 0	to	under	1	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1	"	"	3	- 1	- -	- 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3	"	"	5	1 -	- -	5 3	- -	3 4	- -	- -	1 -
5	"	"	10	- -	- -	14 14	1 -	6 8	- -	- -	- -
10	"	"	15	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	3 2	- -	- -	- -
15	"	"	25	- -	- -	1 -	6 -	- 2	- -	- 5	- 2
25	"	"	45	- -	- 1	- -	5 8	3 3	- 1	- 3	- -
45	"	"	65	- -	1 -	- 1	10 14	2 2	- -	- -	- 1
65	&	over.		- -	- -	- -	7 8	- 1	- -	- -	- -

From the above Table may be deduced that during 1951 Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Acute Encephalitis, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fevers, Meningococcal Infection, Food Poisoning and Ophthalmia Neonatorum were completely absent from Newmarket, whilst Whooping Cough (2 cases), Erysipelas (1 case) and Infective Hepatitis (4 cases) had a very low incidence. The four cases of Infective Hepatitis occurred at Newmarket General Hospital, where Air Vice-Marshall Kelly, the Medical Superintendent, who promptly notified the occurrence, took the most vigorous and prompt action to ensure, successfully, that the infection was curtailed.

The 8 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia should not be related only to the 137 live births in the District, because, of course, Newmarket General Hospital has many more hundred births in our District to inhabitants of the other Districts.

The 2 cases of Poliomyelitis had each American contacts.

Measles (44 cases) although somewhat more prevalent did not approach the epidemics of 1949 (383 cases) or 1941 (389 cases).

The number of Pneumonia (61 cases) notifications was high being related to the Influenza epidemic.

The Table of Causes of Death on page 3 shows 4 deaths from Influenza and 5 deaths from Pneumonia occurred during the year - it should be noted that 7 of these 9 deaths occurred in persons over the age of 65 years, the remaining 2 being at age 55 and 56 years.

Thanks are extended to Newmarket General Practitioners who kindly furnished me with weekly returns of incidence of Influenza, in order that these figures might be correlated in an enquiry, conducted by the American Medical Authorities in this country, on the efficacy of injection prophylaxis.





Sonnei Dysentery (39 cases) was by no means confined to Newmarket but appeared part of a general infection in towns and country districts of East Anglia.

It will be recalled that Diphtheria Immunisation commenced in Newmarket in the last months of 1940 - there have been no cases in the town since the two recorded in 1944. We, who, unfortunately, prior to then, saw children die from Diphtheria and who since have seen the negligible upset or risk to tens of thousand of children immunised, in order to spare mothers the horror of losing a child, urge that the absence of Diphtheria at present should not influence parents so that they omit to have their infants protected by immunisation and the child further protected on attending school age by a re-enforcing dose.

T U B E R C U L O S I S.  
New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

During 1951 there were 13 new cases as follows:-

11 Pulmonary:            5 Males, aged 18,25,56,62 and 78 years.  
                             6 Females, aged 17,20,29,45,56 and 62 years.

There was only one death during 1951, a female, aged 42 years, Pulmonary.

<u>Cases Remaining on Register at end of year.</u>					
	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	
		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1951.	75	30	33	3	9
1950.	69	28	29	2	10

The Mass Radiography Unit centred at Cambridge under its Medical Director, Dr. Daphne Smith, visited Newmarket in September 1951. There follows figures of attendances and Analysis of Results supplied by Dr. Daphne Smith.

The attendance figures show that the Town's people responded well - the analysis of results show how valuable the preventative work of this Unit can be.

A great number of people deserve thanks for their assistance in organisation, although it is difficult to know how anyone could fail to lend all assistance to so enthusiastic a person as Dr. Daphne Smith. Her illustrated lecture to the Newmarket and District Medical Society created enthusiasm among the General Practitioners of the District and the Newmarket General Hospital medical staff. The "Press" were most helpful and soon the Director had created an organisation in the Town which gave this visit of the Unit an outstanding success.

NEWMARKET MASS RADIOGRAPHY -- SEPTEMBER 1951.

	<u>MALE.</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
No. attending for Miniature X-Ray	1,368	1,230	2,598
No. recalled for full-size film	75	60	135
No. defaulters for large films	7	4	11
No. passed clear on large films	45	26	71
Total passed clear on miniature and large films	1,316	1,200	2,516
		= 96%	
No. referred to Chest Clinic	18	22	40
No. referred to General Practitioner for further investigation	5	8	13



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS.

A. NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS.

A. <u>NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS.</u>	<u>MALE.</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Bony anomalies of ribs and thorax	14	12	26
Chronic Bronchitis and/or Emphysema (Gross)	21	5	26
Pleural thickening	25	9	34
Bronchiectasis	1	2	3
Post irradiation Pulmonary Fibrosis	-	2	2
Azygos Lobe Vein	7	1	8
Shrapnel in chest	2	-	2
Cardiac Conditions :			
Congenital	-	1	1
Acquired	4	5	9
Atypical Pneumonia	1	-	1
Diaphragmatic Hernia with Intrathoracic Stomach	-	1	1
New Growth	1	2	3

## B. TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS.

(Interim Report on "Significant" cases, pending further investigation by Chest Physician).

1. Healed Calcified Primary or Other Lesions Requiring No Further Action.

2.2                      21                      43

2. Previously Diagnosed Cases already having had treatment and/or under supervision.

1                      1                      2

### 3. Newly Discovered Significant Lesions

Requiring active treatment  
(Notified by Chest Physician to date)

2                      3                      5

Requiring further observation at Chest Clinics.

5                      8                      13

Requiring interval rechecks.

4                      7                      11

